ORDER UNDER ACT II OF 1911

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

APPOINTING A PLACE FOR INSPECTING COPIES OF SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS

Notn. No. 3977, G. D., 25th Sept. 1889, B. G., 1889, Pt. I, p. 822.

Under the provisions of section 11, sub-section 3, of the Inventions and Designs Act V of 1888, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the new Record Office, Bombay, as the place where copies of specifications of inventions and designs filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department can be inspected.

RULES AND ORDERS UNDER ACT III OF 1911

CRIMINAL TRIBES

DECLARING CERTAIN TRIBES RESIDING OR WANDERING IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TO BE CRIMINAL TRIBES

Notn. No. 4839, J. D., 23rd July 1918, B. G., 1918, Pt. I, p. 1451.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (No. III of 1911), and in supersession of Government Notifications in the Judicial Department, Nos. 674, 675, and 676, dated the 29th January 1916, the Governor in Council having reason to believe that the tribes noted in the following schedule, residing in or wandering in the Presidency of Bombay are addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, is pleased to declare that each of the said tribes shall be declared to be a criminal tribe for the purposes of the said Act :—

THE SCHEDULE.

1. Kaikadis, or Korchas or Korwas including their sub-divisions.
2. Haranshikaris, also known as Adavi Chenchars, Chigribetgars and Pardhis.
3. Ghantichors, also known as Uchlias or Bhamptas.
4. Waddars including their sub-divisions.
5. Mang Garudis.
6. Guzarati Bhats, also known as Kanjars and Nats.
7. Berads or Bedars.
8. Lamanis.
9. Katbus.
10. Kammis.
11. Chhapparbands.

RULES FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT IN RESPECT OF THE HURS OR LURS IN SIND

Notn. No. 2614, J. D., 14th Apr. 1900, B. G., 1900, Pt. I, p. 842, as amended by Notn. No. 3729, J. D., 14th Apr. 1900.

In exercise of the power conferred on the Local Government by Section 18 of Act XXVII of 1871 (The Criminal Tribes Act), as amended by Act II of 1897, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous consent of the Governor General in Council, to make the following rules for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the said Act in respect of the Hurs or Lurs in Sind :—

(i) *The Form in which the Register of Criminal Tribes shall be made.*

1. The Register of Criminal Tribes, Gangs and Classes shall be prepared in the form hereinafter prescribed ; it shall be written in the English language, and shall be signed by the Magistrate of the district :—

					Details for each individual member.												
Taluka.	Deh.	Village or Hamlet.	Serial Number of Family.	Name of principal Member of Family.	Serial Number of Individual.	Name.	Father or Husband's Name.	Age.	Sex.	Occupation.	Criminal Conviction, if any.	Finger-tip Impressions.	Residence fixed under Section 13, clause 4, or under Section 14.	Date of Registration.	Orders passed by the District Magistrate under Sections 11 and 12.	Orders passed by the Commissioner under Section 12.	Orders of Removal under Section 16.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

(ii) *The mode in which the Notice prescribed in Section 8 shall be published, and the means by which the persons whom it concerns, and land-owners and occupiers of land or their agents shall be informed of its publication.*

2. The Notice prescribed in Section 8 shall be published in the following manner :—The Mukhtyarkar of each taluka concerned shall cause a copy of such Notice to be affixed to the house or houses of one or more of the principal residents of each village or hamlet in which it is known, or there is reason to believe, that members of the tribe, gang or class reside.

He shall also cause the Notice to be proclaimed by word of mouth and beat of drum in every village or hamlet in his taluka in which it is known,

or there is reason to believe, that members of the tribe, gang or class reside or where it is likely or possible that members of such tribe, gang or class may be secreting themselves.

In all such villages and hamlets it shall be notified further by beat of drum and word of mouth that all persons whom the aforesaid Notice concerns, and all owners or occupiers of land or agents of such owners or occupiers, are required to attend at an appointed place, and at such place the Notice shall be read and explained to all such persons, owners, occupiers, or agents as aforesaid.

(iii) *The mode in which the Notice of an alteration in the Register is to be given.*

3. The Notice under Section 11 shall be given to the person to be affected by the proposed alteration by service in the manner prescribed under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for the service of summonses.

(iv) *The limits within which persons whose names are on the Register shall reside.*

4. (*a*) Save as hereinafter provided, no registered person shall reside elsewhere than in the limits of the village or hamlet which is entered in the Register as his place of residence, or to which he may be removed by an order under Section 14 of the Act.

(*b*) No registered person shall leave the limits of the village which is registered as his place of residence without, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of, a permit or pass granted him under the following rules :—

(v) *Conditions as to holding Permit or Passes under which such persons may be permitted to leave the said limits.*

5. Every registered person shall ordinarily be entitled to a permit, wherein shall be entered his name and descriptive roll and his registered place of residence, and which shall authorise him to be between sunrise and sunset at any place within a radius of 5 miles from his registered place of residence for the purpose of carrying on his *bonâ fide* avocation or pursuit. Permits under this rule shall be granted by the District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

6. The Officer in charge of the Police Post nearest to the town or village in which a registered person resides may, on due cause being shown, grant such person leave of absence for a period not exceeding two days, and the Taluka Magistrate within whose local jurisdiction such person resides may similarly grant him leave of absence for a period not exceeding 14 days.

7. If a registered person requires longer leave than 14 days, the District Superintendent of Police, the District Magistrate, or if authorised by the District Magistrate in that behalf, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, may grant such leave as may appear to him reasonable and sufficient.

8. The Officer granting leave of absence shall cause a Pass to be drawn up in duplicate, and shall sign and seal such duplicate copies. One copy shall be given to the registered person concerned, and the other copy shall be sent to the Officer in charge of the Police Station at the destination of the registered person, through the Officers in charge of those Police Stations at which such person is to report himself.

9. Every Pass granted by a Native Police Officer shall be written in the vernacular of the district, and every other Pass shall be written in English as well as in such vernacular.

(vi) *Conditions to be inserted in such Passes.*

10. Every pass granted to a registered person under Rule 8 permitting him to be absent beyond the boundaries of his village or town shall state—

(*a*) The name of the person to whom the Pass is granted.

(*b*) The descriptive roll of such person.

(*c*) The place from which, the route by which, and the place to which such person is to proceed, and also similar information as to the return journey.

(*d*) The Police Stations at which such registered person is to report himself *en route* and at his destination.

(*e*) The probable dates of arrival at such stations.

(*f*) The period of absence sanctioned.

(*g*) The business on which such person is proceeding.

11. The holder of the Pass shall be bound to show the Pass on the demand of any Magistrate or Police Officer.

(vii) *Roll-Calls.*

12. The District Magistrate, or, if authorised by the District Magistrate in this behalf, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police, may order a roll-call of registered persons residing in any village or town.

Such roll-call may be taken either with or without previous intimation being given to the registered persons concerned. On being informed by the Officer in charge of the nearest Police Post, or by beat of drum or otherwise, that the roll of registered persons is being called at a particular place, it shall be the duty of all such persons so informed to proceed to that place and answer to their names, and to remain in attendance until the Officer calling the roll dispenses with their further attendance, provided that the place at which such persons are required to attend is in reasonable proximity to their residences.

13. It shall be the duty of every registered person residing in a village or town, unless exempted in writing by the District Magistrate, or by a Pass in force, or prevented by sickness or infirmity, to report himself daily, at such time or times as the District Magistrate may from time to time direct, to the Police Officer or other person appointed in that behalf by the District Magistrate, provided that the place at which such registered person is required to report himself is in reasonable proximity to his residence.

(viii) *Inspection of residences and removal of contrivances to facilitate concealment of stolen property or absence without leave.*

14. The District Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police may at any time enter and inspect the residence of any registered person and any house, building, tent, or enclosure, being within the village or limits prescribed for the residence of the criminal tribe, in which such person may be, or may be supposed to be.

Any Magistrate may exercise like authority, on being empowered either specially or generally by the District Magistrate.

15. The District Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police may empower any of his subordinates, not below the rank of a (Second Class) Head Constable of Police, by a written order, to enter and inspect from time to time as he deems fit, or on a particular occasion, any house, building, tent, or enclosure, being within the village or limits prescribed for the residence of the criminal tribe, in which a registered person may be, or may reasonably be supposed to be, and to report the result of such inspection.

16. After making or causing to be made an inspection, the District Magistrate may decide that any wall, hedge, palisade, step, ramp, stockade, tree, ditch, opening, or moat which surrounds, or is in proximity to, the residence of a registered person, or which isolates or divides the quarter of any village or town chiefly inhabited by registered persons, is a contrivance for enabling the residents therein to conceal stolen property or to leave the place of residence without permission, and may direct the removal of any such contrivance for the said purposes from any house owned or occupied by a registered person or persons.

(ix) *The terms on which registered persons may be discharged from the operation of the Act.*

17. Registered persons may be discharged from the operation of the Act by the order of the District Magistrate, who, for reasons to be stated in writing, may pass such order on the following terms :—

(*a*) that he shall be of good conduct, *or*

(*b*) shall report himself to such person and at such time, not being more than once every seven days, as the District Magistrate may require, *or*

(*c*) comply with both of these conditions.

18. Whenever it is intended by the District Magistrate to issue such an order, intimation of such intention shall first be given to the District Superintendent of Police, who shall state any objection which he may have to advance, and the District Magistrate shall not proceed to issue such an order without having previously considered such objection.

19. In case of any infringement of either or both of the conditions stated in Rule 17, the name of the person so discharged may be brought again upon the Register, in which case the procedure prescribed in section 11 of the Act shall be observed.

(x) *The mode in which Criminal Tribes shall be settled and removed.*

20. On an order being passed under section 13 of the Act for the settlement, or under section 14 for the removal, of any tribe, gang, or class, the District Magistrate shall cause to be served, in the manner prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Code for the service of summonses, on every member of such tribe, gang or class a notice, stating the settlement in which he is to reside or the place of residence to which he is to be removed, as the case may be, and the period within which he is to present himself at such settlement or place of residence.

21. In the event of any person, on whom such notice shall have been duly served, failing to comply with the order contained therein before the expiration of the specified period, the District Magistrate, may direct the forcible removal of such person, together with his cattle, furniture and other moveable property, to the settlement or place of residence mentioned in such notice.

22. Notwithstanding anything contained in the last two preceding rules the District Magistrate may, by an order in writing, for special reasons, which he shall state therein, dispense with the abovementioned notice, and direct the immediate removal to the settlement or place of residence, as the case may be, by force, if necessary, of any such person, together with his cattle, furniture and other moveable property.

RULES FOR THE CONTROL OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN DIVISIONS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Notn. No. 9828, J. D., 19th Oct. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 3297.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), and in supersession of Government Notifications in the Judicial Department Nos. 5520 and 6767, dated 18th August 1916 and 19th October 1917, respectively, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to carry out the purposes and objects of the said Act in respect of the tribes declared to be criminal tribes under section 3 of the Act in the Central and Southern Divisions of the Bombay Presidency :—

1. *Form of Register.*—The register prescribed in section 4 shall be in the form of appendix A to these rules. It shall be written in English and every entry shall be signed by the officer making the entry.

2. *Person under 15 not to be registered.*—No person who is under the age of 15 years shall be registered. The decision of the officer making the entry shall be final as to the question of age.

3. *Notice under section 5—Form and Publication.*—(*a*) The District Magistrate shall cause copies of the notice under section 5 of the Act to be affixed to the village chawdi or other meeting place and also to the house or houses of one or more of the principal inhabitants of each village or hamlet in his jurisdiction in which any member of the criminal tribe is believed to reside or to be in hiding or to which he is likely to resort. He shall also cause the notice to be proclaimed by beat of drum in such villages

(*b*) Alternatively if more convenient the notice may be served on the persons whom it is proposed to register in the manner prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the service of summonses.

(*c*) In the case of unregistered members of a criminal tribe residing in a settlement, the person in charge of the Settlement shall publish the notice in such manner as he shall consider sufficient.

(*d*) The District Magistrate shall also publish the notice at the place where the register is to be made in the manner described in the first paragraph of clause (*a*) of this rule, in all cases.

(*e*) The notice under section 5 of the Act shall be in the form of appendix B to these rules.

4. *Notice under section 7, cancellation of entry in register.*—(*a*) The notice under section 7 (*2*) shall be in the form of appendix B to these rules and shall be served on the person concerned in the manner prescribed in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the service of summonses.

(*b*) The District Magistrate shall not cancel the registration of any person registered as a member of a criminal tribe without consultation with the District Superintendent of Police and unless such person proves to the satisfaction of the District Magistrate that he is not a member of a criminal tribe or that he has reformed and is earning an honest living.

5. *Intimation of absence or change of residence under section 10* (*b*).—(*a*) No registered member of a criminal tribe notified under section 10 (*b*) shall absent himself from the village in which he resides unless he has previously notified his intention of so doing to the headman of such village, giving the date on which he intends to start, the name of the village and the address therein to which he intends to proceed and the period of his absence. He must state the villages if any at which he intends to halt by night *en route*.

(*b*) No such person shall absent himself from the village in which he resides with the intention of being absent for more than seven days, or of changing his residence, unless he has previously notified his intention in person to the officer in charge of the police station, within the limits of which such village is included, giving the date on which he intends to start, the name of the village, the address therein to which he intends to proceed, and the period of his absence (if he intends to return). He must state the villages if any at which he intends to halt *en route*.

(*c*) Every such person shall, within 24 hours of his arrival in the village to which he is proceeding or at which he has halted, notify his arrival to the headman of the village.

(*d*) Every such person desiring an extension of the period of absence given in his original statement to the headman of the village in which he resides or officer in charge of the police station, shall notify the fact in person before the expiry of such period to the officer in charge of the police station within whose jurisdiction he is residing for the time being.

(*e*) Whenever application has been made under this rule to a headman or to an officer in charge of a police station, the headman or officer in

charge shall give to the applicant an acknowledgment in the form of appendix C to these rules.

6. *Village of residence.*—For the purposes of rule 5 the village in which a person was residing at the time of registration or the village to which he has subsequently changed his residence after notification under rule 5, shall be considered to be the village in which he resides.

7. *Registered Member to report daily under section 10* (*a*).—Every registered member of a criminal tribe notified under section 10 (*a*) shall report himself to the headman of the village in which he is residing for the time being every evening between the hours 9 p.m. and 10 p.m. at the village meeting place or other place prescribed by the District Magistrate for this purpose: the District Magistrate may by special or general order exempt any such member from reporting himself in this manner, or may order him to report himself on specified days only.

8. *Passes to persons restricted under sections 12 and 13.*—(*a*) No registered member of a criminal tribe restricted in its movements by a notification under sections 12 or 13 of the Act shall proceed beyond the area to which the tribe is restricted without a pass in the form of appendix D to these rules, for which he must apply in person or in writing to the District Superintendent of Police or to the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, stating the date on which he wishes to start, the name of the village and the address therein to which he wishes to proceed, the period of his absence, and the villages if any, at which he intends to halt for the night on the way. Upon receipt of such application the District Superintendent of Police or the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer may in his discretion grant or refuse the pass.

(*b*) The District Superintendent of Police may by special or general order and subject to such conditions as he may impose, authorize any police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector or a settlement inspector or a village headman to grant a pass to any such member to proceed beyond the limits to which his tribe has been restricted; provided that a police officer or settlement inspector shall not issue a pass for a period exceeding six months and that a village headman shall not issue a pass for a period exceeding seven days or a pass to proceed to a place more than 20 miles from the village of which he is the headman.

(*c*) Any person proceeding under a pass granted by this rule shall within 24 hours of his arrival in the village to which he is proceeding or at which he has halted for the night notify to the headman of the village his arrival therein and shall thereafter report himself according to rule 7.

9. *Settlements: Limits: Escapes.*—(*a*) A registered member of a criminal tribe who is placed in a settlement (hereinafter called a settler) shall, unless exempted by special or general order remain within such limits as the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer may determine.

(*b*) Any settlement official may arrest any settler who escapes or attempts to escape from the limits defined in accordance with rule 9 (*a*). Settlement official includes any person charged with the duty of guarding or supervising the settlers.

10. *Settlements : Roll Call.*—Except when absent upon a pass granted under these rules a settler shall attend a roll-call held every day at day-break and at 8 p.m. or at other times fixed by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, in the settlement buildings or other place appointed by the aforesaid officer before such person as may be appointed by the aforesaid officer.

11. *Settlements : Passes.*—(*a*) A pass in the form of appendix D to these rules for a period of not longer than two months may be granted to a settler to proceed to any place by the person in charge of the settlement or by any other person authorized by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer.

(*b*) A pass for an unlimited period may be given to a settler by the District Superintendent of Police or the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer.

(*c*) Any person proceeding under a pass granted by this rule shall, within 24 hours of his arrival in the village or settlement to which he is proceeding or at which he has halted for the night, notify to the headman of the village or to the person in charge of the Settlement his arrival therein, and shall thereafter report himself to the headman according to rule 7 or attend the roll-call according to rule 10 as the case may be.

12. *Settlements : Rules.*—(*a*) The following rules shall be observed in settlements established under section 16 :—

(*i*) A settler shall not refuse to perform any suitable work which is provided for him.

(*ii*) He shall not obey the calls of nature in or near the settlement buildings, except in the places prescribed for the purpose by the person in charge of the settlement.

(*iii*) He shall not drink to intoxication or cause any disturbance by quarrelling or gamble.

(*iv*) He shall be bound to give a true account of his movements to the person in charge of the settlement.

(*v*) He shall not neglect or refuse to send to school his children who are of school-going age.

(*b*) A copy of these rules in English and in the vernacular of the district shall be hung up in a prominent place within the settlement.

13. *Settlements : Penalties.*—The Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, or if so empowered in his behalf by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, the person in charge of the settlement, may in his discretion deal with any settler endeavouring to escape or offending against the rules in any one of the following ways :—

(*a*) Fine not exceeding Rs. 10.

(*b*) Confinement not exceeding 3 full days.

(*c*) Action under Section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

14. *Settlements : Official Visitors.*—The District Magistrate, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Superintendent of Police shall be the official visitors of settlements established under Section 16.

15. *Appointments to perform duties as headmen.*—The District Magistrate may empower any other person to perform any of the duties assigned by the rules to the village headman.

16. *Notices under Rules 5 and 7.*—Every notice prescribed under rules 5 and 7 shall be given in person by the person who is required to give it unless he is prevented from doing so by illness, in which case it may be sent either by letter duly signed by him or orally by a messenger authorized to give the notice on his behalf.

APPENDIX A

Register under section 4.

Classification

No. of finger impression slip.....District.....

Register No.

Name—

Father's or husband's name—

Residence at the time of registration—

Caste—

Approximate age at date of registration—

Signature, with date, of officer, preparing register under section 5 or of the officer adding the name to the register under section 7 or section 8 under the orders of the District Magistrate—

Date of death or removal under section 7 or 8, with reference No. to the order of the District Magistrate cancelling the registration—

Signature of officer in charge of the register—

Convictions as far as can be ascertained previous to or subsequent to registration—

(On reverse.)

FINGER PRINT SLIP

Right Hand.

Right thumb.	Right Index.	Right middle.	Right ring.	Right little.

Left Hand.

Left thumb.	Left index.	Left middle.	Left ring.	Left little.

Left hand. *Right hand.*

Plain prints of the four fingers taken simultaneously. Plain prints of the four fingers taken simultaneously.

Signature of officer in verification of the fact that the above prints were taken before him and that they are the prints of the person named on the reverse—

(Signature.)

(Rank of Officer.)

APPENDIX B

Notice under section $\frac{5}{7}$ of the Criminal Tribes Act, III of 1911.

Whereas by Notification No. in the Judicial Department, dated 192 , have been declared to be a criminal tribe for the purpose of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), and whereas the Governor in Council has under section 4 of the Act directed the District Magistrate of to make or cause to be made a register of the members of the said criminal tribe, $\frac{\text{the}}{\text{the undermentioned}}$ members of the said criminal tribe are hereby called upon—

(*a*) to appear before at on the

(*b*) to give to him such information as may be necessary to enable him to complete the register.

(*c*) to allow their finger impressions to be recorded.

Seal.

Dated

District Magistrate.

APPENDIX C

ACKNOWLEDGMENT UNDER RULE 5.

(*To be printed in vernacular and in triplicate.*)

Under the rules framed under the Criminal Tribes Act, III of 1911 son of has notified his intention

to go to the house of in the village of
taluka district
from to villages at
which he intends to halt for the night on the way

Signature of headman or of officer in charge of police station.

(On reverse of acknowledgment.)

Village.	Date.	Signature of person to whom he has reported himself.

NOTE

(*Instructions to be printed in vernacular on the back of the third* (i.e., *outer*) *form of appendices C and D.*)

1. The headman of the village where the bearer halts for the night on his journey should fill in the columns above and sign it and return it to the bearer.

2. If the bearer intends to remain longer than the period mentioned in the form he must inform the officer in charge of the police station within whose jurisdiction he is residing for the time being before the expiry of the original period.

APPENDIX D

PASS UNDER RULES 8 AND 11

(*To be printed in vernacular and in triplicate.*)

Pass.

(1) Name of the person taking pass—
(2) Village—
(3) Taluka—
(4) Period from to
(5) Name of the village to which he is permitted to go—
(6) Name of the person to whose house he is going—
(7) Places at which he must report himself on the way—

(Signature.)

M 760—86

(*On reverse of pass.*)

Village.	Date.	Signature of person to whom holder has reported himself.

NOTE

(*Instructions to be printed in vernacular on the back of the third* (i.e., *outer*) *form of appendices C and D.*)

1. The headman of the village where the bearer halts for the night on his journey should fill in the columns above and sign it and return it to the bearer.

2. If the bearer intends to remain longer than the period mentioned in the form he must inform the officer in charge of the police station within whose jurisdiction he is residing for the time being before the expiry of the original period.

APPENDIX E

Instructions to be printed in the vernacular on the inner side of the cover of the book of forms, Appendix C (rules).

(1) The headman of the village must give the outer copy of this acknowledgment to any registered person of his village who notifies that he intends to be absent from the village. It should be noted that it is illegal to refuse to permit any such person to go on a journey. If however the person intends to be absent for more than seven days, or if he intends to change his residence from one village to another, he should be told to go to the officer in charge of the police station.

(2) The middle form should be sent by the headman at once to the police station.

(3) In the event of the person not returning within the period notified, the patel must report the fact at once to the officer in charge of the police station.

(4) The officer in charge of the police station must give one copy of the acknowledgment to any registered person residing in his jurisdiction who notifies his intention to be absent from his village or to change his village. It should be noted that it is illegal to refuse to permit any person to go on a journey or to change his residence.

RULES FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING OUT THE PURPOSES AND OBJECTS OF THE ACT

Notn. No. 1501, J. D., 23rd Feb. 1912, B. G., 1912, Pt. I., p. 333, as amended by Notns. No. 1718, J.D., 1st Mar. 1912, No. 3852- A., J. D., 26th May 1913, No. 2298, J. D., 27th Mar. 1914, No. 8449, J. D., 17th Nov. 1914 and No. 5820, J.D., 18th Aug. 1915.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911) the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the purpose of carrying out the purposes and objects of the said Act :—

1. *Forms and contents of the register prescribed in section 4.*—The register of the members of any criminal tribe shall be kept in the form hereinafter prescribed :

Taluka.....Village.....

Serial number of family.	Name of principal member of family.	Serial number of individual.	Name (and father's or husband's name).	Age.	Occupation.	Remarks including orders passed by District Magistrate under section 8, previous convictions, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

2. *Rule under section 20 (2) (b).*—The notice prescribed in section 5 shall be published in the following manner :—

The mamlatdar of each taluka or the mahalkari of each mahal in which any tribe has been declared to be a criminal tribe under the Act shall cause copies of such notice to be affixed to the village chavdi and also to the house or houses of one or more of the principal residents of each village or hamlet in his taluka or mahal in which any member of the criminal tribe resides. He shall also cause the notice to be proclaimed with beat of drum in every such village or hamlet of his taluka or mahal.

3. *Rule under section 20 (2) (c).*—All proposals for additions to, and omissions from, the register after once it has been prepared and handed over to the District Superintendent of Police shall be made by the District Superintendent of Police to the District Magistrate. If any magistrate, or police officer considers that any name or names should be added to, or omitted from, a register, he shall report his recommendations to the District Superintendent of Police. If a police patel finds that any person who ought to have been registered has been omitted from the register, he shall forthwith report the fact to the Station Police Officer concerned.

The notice under section 7 (2) shall be served on the person concerned in the manner prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Code for the service of summonses.

4. *Rule under section 20 (2) (d).*—Every person whose name has been entered in the register kept under section 4 shall, unless prevented by sickness or infirmity, report himself to the police patil of the village in which he ordinarily or temporarily resides twice a day, once in the morning between sunrise and 9 a.m., and once in the evening between sunset and 9 p.m.

5. *Rule under section 20 (2) (j).*—Any member of a criminal tribe whose name has been registered may, for sufficient reason, be discharged from the operation of the Act by the written order of the District Magistrate, who shall, before issuing such order, consult the District Superintendent of Police. And any member of a criminal tribe so discharged may, for sufficient reason, be again entered on the register by the written order of the District Magistrate.

RULES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND UNDER SECTION 20 (2) (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) AND (*j*) OF THE ACT

Notn. No. 162, Commr., 19th Mar. 1915, S. G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 470, as amended by Notns. No. 343, Commr., 18th May 1915 and No. Judl.-1529, Commr., 10th Apr. 1920.

The following rules made by the Commissioner in Sind by the powers conferred on him by section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act, III of 1911, and Government notification No. 4274, dated the 26th June 1912, are published in supersession of the rules published in notification No. 241 of 7th May 1914, and come into force from this date.

Any person committing a breach of these rules will be liable to punishment under section 22 of the Act.

Rules under section 20 (2) (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*).

1. The register of criminal tribes shall be prepared in the form hereinafter prescribed and shall be written in the Sindhi language and shall be signed by the District Magistrate.

Under sub-section 2 (*a*).

Taluka.	Deh.	Village or hamlet.	Serial number of family.	Name of principal member of family.	Details for each individual member.											
					Serial number of individual.	Name.	Father's or husband's name.	Age.	Sex.	Occupation.	Criminal conviction if any.	Finger tip impressions.	Residence fixed under section 12 or under section 13.	Date of registration.	Orders passed by the District Magistrate under sections 7 and 8.	Orders of removal under section 15.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

II. The notice prescribed in section 5 shall be published in the following manner :— Under sub-section 2 (*b*).

The Mukhtiarkar of each taluka concerned shall cause a copy of such notice to be fixed to the house or houses of one or more of the principal residents of each village or hamlet in which it is known, or there is reason to believe, that members of the tribe reside.

He shall also cause the notice to be proclaimed by word of mouth and beat of drum in every village or hamlet in his taluka in which it is known, or there is reason to believe, that members of the tribe reside, or when it is likely or possible that members of such tribe may be secreting themselves.

In all such villages and hamlets it shall be notified further by beat of drum and word of mouth that all persons whom the aforesaid notice concerns, and all owners and occupiers of land, or agents of such owners or occupiers, are required to attend at an appointed place ; and at such place the notice shall be read and explained to all such persons, owners, occupiers or agents as aforesaid.

III. Any additions or alterations made under sections 7 and 8 of the Act by the District Magistrate shall be communicated to the District Superintendent of Police and entered in column 16 of the register prescribed in rule 1. Under sub-section 2 (*b*).

IV. The notice under section 7 shall be given to the person to be affected by the proposed alteration by service in the manner prescribed under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for the services of summonses. Under sub-section 2 (*c*).

V. The information required to be given by a notification issued under section 10 (*b*) of the Act shall be given in person to the officer in charge of the nearest police station, who shall record the fact in a book to be kept for that purpose in the police station, and shall give a written acknowledgment of the information received.. Under sub-section 2 (*d*).

VI. Save as hereinafter provided, no registered person shall reside elsewhere than in the limits of the village or hamlet which is entered in column 14 of the register as his place of residence, or to which he may be removed by an order under section 13 of the Act. Under sub-section 2 (*e*).

VII. No registered person whose registered place of residence is an agricultural settlement and no registered person to whom this rule has been declared applicable by the District Magistrate, by an order recorded in writing and communicated to him by a Magistrate, shall keep, for the purpose of riding, or shall ride, a pony, horse, camel, or other animal, unless permission to ride has been given on a pass granted under the following rules.

VIII. No registered person shall leave the limits of the village which is entered in column 14 of the register as his place of residence without, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of, a pass granted him under the following rules.

IX. The passes which may be granted to registered persons belonging to a class whose movements have been restricted under section 12 or section 13 of the Act should be of two kinds, *viz* :—

(*a*) ordinary passes granted to enable them to carry on their *bona fide* avocation or pursuit ;

(*b*) special passes granted for a particular purpose.

X. Every registered person shall ordinarily be entitled to a pass, wherein shall be entered his name, his descriptive roll and his registered place of residence, and which shall authorise him to be between sunrise and sunset at any place within such limits or at such places not being beyond a radius of five miles from his registered place of residence, as the officer granting the pass may specify for the purpose of carrying on his *bona fide* avocation or pursuit. Passes under the rule shall be granted by the District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate :

Under sub-section 2(*f*).

Provided that the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate may relax the condition of five-mile limit in any individual case, whenever such relaxation is considered necessary.

XI. Special passes may be granted by the officers named below, for the purposes and subject to the restrictions noted against their names :—

(*a*) Officer in charge of the police station and (when specially authorised by the District Magistrate) officer in charge of the police post nearest to the town or village in which the registered person resides ;	(i) to go to a hospital or dispensary for treatment ; (ii) to attend to a criminal or civil court in obedience to summons or other process for a period not exceeding two days, exclusive of the time of treatment in hospital as an in-patient or of detention by the court ; (iii) to accompany a police officer engaged in investigating an offence ;
(*b*) the taluka magistrate, *viz.*, the Mukhtiarkar or, in his absence from head-quarters, the taluka head munshi ;	for the above purposes for a period not exceeding 14 days for any other purpose for which he has been authorised by the District Magistrate to grant passes for a period not exceeding 7 days, exclusive of the time of treatment in hospital as an in-patient or of detention by the court ;
(*c*) the District Magistrate, and when authorised by the District Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Assistant Superintendent of Police.	for such purposes and for such periods as he may think proper.

XII. Special passes shall be drawn up in duplicate and shall be signed and sealed by the officers granting them. One copy shall be given to the registered person concerned, and the other copy shall be sent to the officer in charge of the police station at the destination of the registered person, through the officers in charge of those police stations at which such person is to report himself.

XIII. Every pass shall be written in the vernacular of the district.

XIV. Every pass granted to a registered person under rule XI permitting him to be absent beyond the boundaries of his village or town shall state—

Under sub-section 2 (*g*).

(*a*) the name of the person to whom the pass is granted ;

(*b*) the descriptive roll of such person ;

(*c*) the place from which, the route by which, and the place to which such person is to proceed ; and also similar information as to the return journey ;

(*d*) the police stations at which such registered person is to report himself *en route* and at his destination ;

(*e*) the probable days of arrival at such stations ;

(*f*) the period of absence sanctioned ;

(*g*) the business on which such person is proceeding.

XV. The holder of the pass shall be bound to show it on the demand of any magistrate or police officer.

XVI. The District Magistrate, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police may order a roll-call of registered persons residing in any village or town.

Under sub-section 2 (*h*).

Such roll-call may be taken either with or without previous intimation being given to the registered persons concerned. On being informed by the officer in charge of the nearest police post, or by beat of drum or otherwise, that the roll of registered persons is being called at a particular place, it shall be the duty of all such persons so informed to proceed to that place and answer to their names, and to remain in attendance until the officer calling the roll dispenses with their further attendance, provided that the place at which such persons are required to attend is in reasonable proximity to their residences.

XVI-A. All registered persons residing in an agricultural settlement or settled in a place of residence to which the District Magistrate shall, by a notice posted in the said place have declared this rule to be applicable, shall, unless exempted in writing by the District Magistrate or by a pass in force, or prevented by sickness or infirmity, report themselves daily at such time or times at such places as the District Magistrate may from time to time direct, to a police officer or other officer authorised on that behalf by the District Magistrate.

XVII. The District Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police may at any time enter and inspect the residence of any registered person, and any house, building, tent or enclosure, being within the village or limits prescribed

Under sub-section 2 (*i*)

as the residence of the criminal tribe, in which such person may be, or may be supposed to be.

Any Magistrate may exercise like authority on being empowered either specially or generally by the District Magistrate.

XVIII. The District Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police may empower any of his subordinates, not below the rank of second class Head Constable of Police, by a written order, to enter and inspect from time to time as he deems fit, or on a particular occasion, any house, building, tent or enclosure, being within the village or limits prescribed for the residence of the criminal tribe in which a registered person may be, or may reasonably be supposed to be, and to report the result of such inspection.

XIX. After making or causing to be made an inspection, the District Magistrate may decide that any wall, hedge, palisade step, ramp, stockade, tree, ditch, opening or moat which surrounds, or is in proximity to, the residence of a registered person, or which isolates or divides the quarter of any village or town chiefly inhabited by registered persons, is a contrivance for enabling the residents therein to conceal stolen property or to leave the place or residence without permission, and may direct the removal of any such contrivance for the said purpose from any house owned or occupied by a registered person or persons.

Vide notification No. 1202, dated the 12th May 1900, at page 608, *Sind Official Gazette*, dated the 17th May 1900.

XX. The District Magistrate shall not erase or order the erasure of the name of a registered person unless and until such person proves that he does not belong to the criminal tribe to which he was alleged to belong.

Under sub-section 2 (*j*)

If the District Magistrate is satisfied that such registered person does not belong to such criminal tribe to which he was alleged to belong, and that he is not a member of any registered tribe, he shall order the name of such person to be erased.

XXI. Whenever it is intended by the District Magistrate to issue such an order, intimation of such intention shall first be given to the District Superintendents of Police, who shall state any objection which he may have to advance, and the District Magistrate shall not proceed to issue such an order without having previously considered such objection.

XXII. If a person whose name has been erased from the register under rule XX, is again found to have become a member of a criminal tribe, his name may be brought again upon the register, in which case the procedure prescribed in section 7 of the Act shall be followed.

XXIII. On an order being passed, under section 12 of the Act, for the settlement or under section 13, for the removal of any tribe, the District Superintendent of Police shall cause to be served, in the manner prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Code for the service of summonses, on each person concerned a notice stating the settlement in which he is to reside or the place of residence to which he is to be removed, as the case may

Under section 20 (*l*)

be, and the period within which he is to present himself at such settlement or place of residence.

XXIV. In the event of any person on whom such notice shall have been duly served failing to comply with the order contained therein before the expiration of the special period, the District Magistrate may direct the forcible removal of such person, together with his cattle, furniture and other movable property, to the settlement or place of residence mentioned in such notice.

XXV. Notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding rules, the District Magistrate may, by an order in writing, for special reasons, which he shall state therein, dispense with the above-mentioned notice, and direct the immediate removal to the settlement or place of residence, as the case may be, by force, if necesssary, of any such person, together with his cattle, his furniture and other movable property.

RULES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND UNDER SECTION 20 (2) (*k*) (*l*) (*m*) OF THE ACT

Notn. No. 163, Commr., 19th Mar. 1915, S.G., 1915, Pt. I, p. 473.

The following rules made by the Commissioner in Sind by the powers conferred on him by section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act, III of 1911, and Government notification No. 4274 of 26th June 1912, are published for general information, and come into force from this date. Any person committing a breach of these rules will be liable to punishment under section 22 of the Act.

Rules under section 20 (2) (*k*) (*l*) (*m*).

I. In these rules—

"settlement" means an agricultural or industrial or reformatory settlement established under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (Act III of 1911);

"inmate" means a person placed in a settlement by an order under section 16 of the Act;

"appointed work" means the work entered in the register referred to in rule V as the work in which an inmate is to be employed.

II. (1) The District Magistrate may appoint any magistrate or police officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent to be a settlement officer, and such persons as he thinks fit to be settlement inspectors, for such settlements as shall be specified in the order of appointment.

(2) The District Magistrate shall be a settlement officer for all the settlements in his district.

III. The District Magistrate shall, when more than one settlement officer or settlement inspector is appointed for the same settlement, frame a list showing the order of seniority of the officers and inspectors, and when more than one settlement officer or settlement inspector is present in the same settlement or at the same time, the powers conferred by these rules shall be exercised exclusively by the officer who is senior according to the said list.

IV. There shall be two classes of inmates : class A and class B. The District Magistrate shall from time to time determine, by order in

writing which of the inmates shall be in class B ; all other inmates shall be in class A.

V. A register to be called the " Work Register " shall be maintained in the settlement, and in it shall be entered from time to time by the settlement officer—

(*a*) in the case of each class A inmate, the name of the zamindar to whom he is assigned and the area in which he is required to work ;

(*b*) in the case of each class B inmate, the work appointed for him being a work authorised under rule VII.

VI. Class A inmates shall be employed as *haris* by the zamindars to whom they are assigned by the District Magistrate on such terms as the District Magistrate may prescribe, and which shall ordinarily be the *batai* terms prevailing in the locality. When required by the District Magistrate, the *batai* shall be made in the presence of an officer appointed by the District Magistrate. In case of any dispute as to the inmate's share of the produce, the decision of the District Magistrate shall be final. If at any time it shall appear to the settlement officer that owing to deficiency of work, or the cessation of agricultural operations, or any other cause, class A inmates are not fully occupied, he shall order that the inmates shall be employed on any of the works referred to in rule VII.

VII. Class B inmates shall be employed on one or other of the following works, *viz.*, cultivation grazing, canal clearance, or clearance or excavation of water courses, clearing, cutting and collecting wood, carpentry, or any other work from time to time authorised by the Commissioner in Sind.

VIII. Class B inmates are required, unless exempted by a written order of a settlement officer or unless certified by a medical officer or a settlement inspector to be ill, to work for not less than six days in each week on the appointed work. The hours of work shall not exceed nine hours a day.

IX. The system of payment for class B inmates shall be as far as possible by piecework, at the rates prevailing in the locality for a work of a similar description.

X. Every inmate shall, whenever he leaves the settlement, wear in such a manner as to be readily visible, such badge as the District Magistrate may prescribe.

XI. Any settlement officer or settlement inspector may at any time enter and inspect the residence of any inmate.

XII. No inmate shall assault or use criminal force to, or insulting or threatening language to, another inmate, or to any settlement officer or inspector, or any person employed in the settlement.

XIII. No inmate shall hold any conversion with any *Lur* who is not an inmate of the same settlement ; and if any *Lur* not an inmate of the same settlement attempts to hold a conversation with him he shall at once report the fact to the officer in charge of the nearest police post.

XIV. No class B inmate shall wilfully disable himself for labour, or shall be wilfully idle at, or negligent at, or shall mismanage, his appointed work.

XV. The Commissioner in Sind may at any time order the discharge of any inmate of a settlement on the following terms :—

(*a*) that he shall reside in one of the places in which members of the criminal tribe to which he belongs has been settled ; or

(*b*) that he shall be of good conduct ; or

(*c*) that he shall report himself to such person and at such times as the District Magistrate shall require ; or

(*d*) that he shall comply with the second and third of these conditions.

ORDER UNDER ACT X OF 1911

PREVENTION OF SEDITIOUS MEETINGS

APPLYING THE ACT TO SIND

G. of I., Home Dept., Political Notn. No. 739, 29th Apr. 1919, republished in Govt. Notn. No. 3519, J. D., 6th May 1919, B. G., 1919, Pt. I, p. 1107.

In pursuance of section 1, sub-section (2), of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911 (X of 1911), the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the said Act shall have operation in Sind.

ORDERS UNDER ACT XVII OF 1911

AIRCRAFT

DECLARING THE AERODROME AT KARACHI TO BE A CUSTOMS AERODROME AND APPOINTING THE CHIEF CUSTOMS AUTHORITY THE CHIEF CUSTOMS-OFFICER AND CUSTOMS-COLLECTOR THEREAT

G. of I., Commerce and Industry Dept., Notn. No. 68-C.A., 31st Jan. 1920, B. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 359.

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 53 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased :—

(*a*) to declare the aerodrome at Karachi to be a customs aerodrome, and

(*b*) to appoint the chief customs authority, the chief customs-officer and the customs collector for the time being appointed for the port of Karachi under the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), to be respectively the chief customs authority, the chief customs officer and customs collectors for the purposes of the said rules at the said customs aerodrome.

PRESCRIBING THE FORM OF THE REPORT

Notn. No. Cus.-225-A, Chief Customs Authority for the Port of Karachi, 26th Feb. 1920, S. G., 1920, Pt. I, p. 460.

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 56 (2) (*a*) of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, the Chief Customs Authority for the Port of Karachi hereby directs that the report prescribed in the above cited rule shall be in the form appended hereto.